Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1801. [No. 326.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

ALSO,

A varitey of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Dec. 21. Vendue-Master.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.—ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Dec. 21. Auctioneers.

A Tutor Wanted.

I WISH to procure a Teacher of improved mind, and moral, to reside in my own family. An accomplished female would be most agreeable. The salary shall be proportionate to merit. Letters addressed to me at Centerville in Fairfax, or at New-Market in this county, will be received readily

SPENCER BALL.
Prince Wm. 21st Nov. eo12t‡

To Rent,

THAT handsome, convenient three story *BRICK HOUSE*, lately occupied by Edmd. J. Lee, Esq. in King street, a few doors west of Pitt street.

SAMUEL CRAIG.
Dec. 15 eo

PHILIP WANTON

Has just received from Birmingham, a neat Assortment of

Sadlery, japann'd goods, Brass Candlesticks, Shovels and Tongs, Wire Fenders, Saddler's Webbing, Saddle Trees, &c. &c.

A few barrels of excellent shoe thread and twine.

12 mo. 7. 2aw 3t‡

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

COTTOM & STEWART's
Book-Store, Royal-street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,
RELATIVE TO THE
War of the French Revolution:
—VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT
against continuing the War, for the subversion of the Republican Government of France:

A LETTER
To the Duke of Portland, being an answer to the two Letters of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating for Peace with the French Republic:—and

A MEMORIAL,
Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and Emancipation of Spanish America, by means which would promote the tranquility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 20.

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,
Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils---For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.
oa. 6. d

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his *FALL ASSORTMENT,* and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.
Sept. 12. d

In the case of Andrew Ramsay and Wm. Ramsay, Bankrupts.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy was duly awarded and issued against Andrew Ramsay and William Ramsay, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, by the name and the description of Andrew Ramsay and William Ramsay, on the ninth day of December, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and one: And whereas the commissioners in and by the said commission named and authorised, have declared them to be bankrupts; the said commissioners do hereby summon and require the said Andrew Ramsay and William Ramsay personally to be and appear before the commissioners, in the said commission named, on Thursday the thirty first day of this present month; on Thursday the 28th day of January next; and on Thursday the 11th day of February next, at the Washington tavern in Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then and there to be examined, and to make a full & true discovery and disclosure of all their estate and effects according to the directions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at either of which meetings the creditors of said bankrupts may attend to prove the same, and those who are indebted to the said bankrupts, or have effects of any kind in their hands belonging to them, are not to pay away or secrete the same.

JAMES KEITH,
J. C. HERBERT,
J. B. NICKOLLS, } Comm'rs.

Teste, HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the Commission.
Dec. 22. d8t

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

LAW.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,

The Clerical Candidates.
A POEM.

The above work is printed on fine wove paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price 25 cents.

Dec. 3. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Cottom & Stewart,
And for Sale at their Book Store,
Price 37½ Cents,

Certain Acts of the Commonwealth of Virginia for regulating the *Militia,* and of the Congress of the United States, more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, with the Rules and Articles of war.

BENNETT & WATTS
HAVE IMPORTED

In the Augusta from London, and Commerce from Liverpool, via Baltimore,

The following GOODS,
which completes their assortment for the season---viz.

Superfine cloths and kerseymeres,
5 4 and 6-4 broad cloths of every description,
4 4 and 7-8 plains,
[illegible] cut coatings,
Kerleys and halfthicks,
2 trunks muffs, tippets and ermines,
1 box thread edgings, laces, and veils,
3 cases Irish lines,
2 do. do. sheetings and diapers,
3 trunks printed calicoes,
1 case table knives and forks,
White Chapel needles,
Fashionable buttons,
Silk shawls,
Cotton and silk hosiery,
11-8 and 6-4 cotton and linen check,
Threads, tapes and bobbins,
8. 10, 12, and 20d nails, &c. &c.

All of which will be round and open for sale in a few days on moderate terms, at the usual credit, by wholesale or retail.

Oct 22 d1w6o

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and Alligator from Liverpool,

Part of their Fall Goods,

which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes, and a liberal credit will be given to their punctual customers.

On hand,

A quantity of East India Segars,
Manufactured Tobacco in kegs.

Oct. 5. d

STOCK in TRADE.

To be disposed of, the entire Stock of

KID, ELIOT & Co.
King street, Alexandria,
Consisting of

Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Crockery & Glass Ware, Paper Hangings, Paints, India Cottons, a few Groceries, and a variety of other articles.

All of which have been purchased on the best terms for Cash.

Liberal terms and credits will be given to any person wishing to purchase the whole Stock.

N. B. The copartnership of *Kid, Eliot and Co.* will cease on the 1st January next, by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the firm, are desired to to send in their accounts for payment—and all indebted to them are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers.

ROBERT KID,
SAMUEL ELIOT, jun.
Dec. 21. dist

To be Hired,

An excellent dining room servant. Enquire of the Printers.

For BOSTON,

The Schooner
PRISCILLA
(A good vessel)
PRINCE HARDING, Master,
Will take freight on reasonable terms.—Apply to the Master on board, or to
JOHN G. LADD,
Who has lately received and now offers for Sale,

20 Hogsheads of excellent Molasses,
15 do. do. Sugar,
25 do. do. Rum,
5 do. Copperas & Brimstone,
10 Casks Cordials,
20 Barrels Boston Beef,
30 Casks, } Fresh Raisins,
20 Boxes }
50 Bags Coffee,
200 Boxes Candles and Soap,
5 Bags Cotton,
5 Do. Hops,
10 Boxes Cotton and Wool Cards,
20 Do. 10 by 18 Glass,
30 Chests fresh Teas, } Entitled to drawback.
20 Bales Russia Sheeting, }
8 Do. Ravens Duck, }
3 Cases of Writing Paper,
50 Boxes fresh Chocolate,
Excellent Dumb Fish, &c. &c. &c.

December 8. d

William Hartshorne

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Mill, or in Alexandria,

[illegible] of Flour by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal or Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,
Corn or any other grain (except wheat) ground for toll at the mill.

At his store in Town,

Hay in bundles, corn by the bushel,
Loaf or lump sugar by the hhd. or bbl.
Jamaica spirit by the hhd. or barrel, more than 3 years old,
First and second quality James River tobacco in kegs,
A few very good mill spindles,
Two good scale beams.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town.

Also, to Sell or Rent,

A valuable Brick House on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.

To Let,

A two story Frame House, on Duke street, with a large garden and a well of good water at the door. 12 mo. 22.

SOAL LEATHER

And Mens' coarse Shoes,
Just received a quantity, for sale by
JOHN G. LADD.
Dec. 19. d

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,

100 casks Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,
800 bushels of Salt,
1 bale of Morocco Skins,
A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,
Figs in Frails,
Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,
10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.

They have likewise on hand,

A few bales of Negro cottons and blankets,
German Linens,
Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hhds. and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces.

Nov. 30. d

ABEL WILLIS

Has for sale, at his store on Prince-street,

(Just from Norfolk)

Soft shelled Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes; best Jamaica Sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity, Havanna white and brown do. best English Cheese, elegant Travelling Cases, best Spanish Segars and Crab Cyder.

Dec. 4. eo.

RICHARD CHINN, Capt. of 8th U. S. Regiment, July 14, | quality. April [illegible] 180 | they will sell low, on a liberal credit. June 9. | plete for spring or fall. July 6,

NUMBER II.

ACCOMPANYING THE
PRESIDENT's COMMUNICATION
TO
CONGRESS,
Of the 8th December, 1801.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State, to William Eaton Esq. Conſul of the United States at Tunis, dated

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Waſhington, May 20, 1801.

"The proofs which have been given by the baſhaw of Tripoli, of hoſtile deſigns againſt the United States, have, as you will learn from commodore Dale, determined the Preſident to ſend into the Mediterranean a ſquadron of three frigates and a ſloop of war, under the command of that officer. Should war have been declared, or hoſtilities commenced, this force will be immediately employed in the defence and protection of our commerce againſt the piracies of that regency. It is hoped that the contagion will not have ſpread to Tunis or Algiers; but ſhould one or both of them have followed the perfidious example, their corſairs will be equally repelled and puniſhed,

"The policy of exhibiting a naval force on the coaſt of Barbary, has long been urged by yourſelf and the other conſuls. The preſent moment is peculiarly favorable for the experiment, not only as it is a proviſion againſt an immediate danger, but as we are now at peace and amity with all the reſt of the world, and as the force employed would, if at home, be at nearly the ſame expenſe, with leſs advantage to our mariners. The Preſident has therefore every reaſon to expect the utmoſt exertions of your prudence and addreſs, in giving the meaſure an impreſſion moſt advantageous to the character and intereſts of the United States. In effecting this object, the means muſt be left in a great degree to your knowledge of the local and other circumſtances, which cannot be underſtood at this diſtance. You will of courſe take due pains to ſatisfy the Bey, that the United States are deſirous of maintaining peace, and that they have given abundant evidence of their diſpoſition to cultivate the friendſhip of the Barbary regencies and of himſelf in particular, and that if the flag of the United States ſhould be engaged in war with either of them, it will be a war of defence and neceſſity, not of choice or provocation. You will alſo give every friendly explanation an aſſurance on this occaſion, which may be requiſite for the conſuls and agents of other powers reſiding at Tunis.

"You are authorized to inform the Bey of Tunis, that a veſſel is now preparing to take in the cargo, which will complete the regalia due to him, and that no time will be loſt in getting her on her voyage.

NOTE.

The ſame was written to Mr. O'Brien' except the laſt paragraph, with the following addition:—

"You will of courſe take due pains to ſatisfy the Dey, that the United States are deſirous of maintaining peace with all nations who are willing to live in peace that they have given abundant evidence of their diſpoſition to cultivate the friendſhip of the Barbary regencies, and of himſelf in particular; that they expect from his good faith an efficacious interpoſition, according to our treaty with him for guaranteeing the treaty with the baſhaw of Tripoli.

"The United States, it appears, will before you receive this, be three years in arrears to the Dey. Towards making up the Deficiency of the "George Waſhington" is under active preparation to carry timber and other ſtores for at leaſt an annuity. Commodore Dale is charged with thirty thouſand dollars, which the Preſident hopes the Dey may have been induced to accept as a commutation for the ſtores due for another. He has alſo in charge four hundred yards of cloth, and thirty pieces of linen, for the biennial preſent. Should you not have prevailed on the Dey, and ſhould find it ſtill impoſſible to prevail on him to accept the thirty thouſand dollars in lieu of the ſtores, without the application of four, five, or ſix thouſand dollars, you will be ſupplied with the ſum, and the ſum of thirty thouſand dollars will then be made up out of other monies in the commodore's hands. Should there be no poſſibility of inducing the Dey to the meaſure, even with this aid, the whole ſum of thirty thouſand dollars is to be retained by the commodore. The balance for the remaining, or third year, will be ſent as ſoon as it can be done, either in ſtores or money as may be agreed. You are already aware how much both the conveniency and intereſt of the United States will be promoted by ſubſtituting money for ſtores rating the latter at thirty thouſand dollars as a permanent regulation, and will take due pains to bring about ſuch a change. You may find it perhaps an argument of ſome weight with the Dey for preferring money to ſtores, that the former can always be remitted with more punctuality; and that in times of war ſuch of the latter as are held to be contraband by the European law of nations, may be expoſed to captures, by which he muſt be affected as well as the U. States. In caſe you ſhould ſucceed in the pecuniary commutation propoſed, it will be proper in defining the ſum of thirty thouſand dollars to refer to ſome ſtandard of weight and fineneſs in the metal, will ſecure the United States againſt arbitrary regulations of the Dey, and quiet his jealouſy if he ſhould have any, of impoſition on the part of the United States. The Spaniſh dollars now in circulation may, for example, anſwer this purpoſe.

"The pretenſions ſet up againſt the United States in the caſe of the ſhip Fortune, for indemnification to the owners of the merchandize, with which ſhe was laden, ſhews the diſadvantage of employing our veſſels in the freight of Algerine property. You will, therefore, as far as you can, diſcourage that branch of trade; and as far as it cannot be done, will take care to repreſs all expectation or claim whatſoever, to throw on the United States the loſſes by capture under their flag.

"One ſubject of equal importance and delicacy ſtill remains. The ſending to Conſtantinople, the national ſhip of war, the George Waſhington, by force, under the Algerine flag, and for ſuch a purpoſe, has deeply affected the ſenſibility, not only of the Preſident, but of the people of the United States. Whatever temporary effects it may have had favorable [illegible] ſerious a nature, that it is not impoſſible that it may be deemed neceſſary, on a fit occaſion, to retrieve the ſubject. Viewing it in this light, the Preſident wiſhes nothing may be ſaid or done by you, that may unneceſſarily preclude the competent authority from animadverting on that tranſaction in any way that a vindication of the national honor may be thought to preſcribe."

Extract of a letter from the ſame to James L. Carthcart, Eſq. Conſul at Tripoli, dated,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Waſhington, May 21, 1801.

"The threat of hoſtilities againſt the trade of the United States by the Baſhaw, certified in your communication, am iſſuing immediately from the Baſhaw himſelf in a tranſlation of his letter of 25 May laſt, certified by his enterpreter Farfara, has determined the preſident to ſend into the Mediterranean a ſquadron of frigates and a ſloop of war, under commodore Dale, by whom this is written. You will alſo receive from him a letter to the Baſhaw from the preſident.

"Should war have been declared, or hoſtillities commenced, before the arrival of this ſquadron, it will be immediately employed in the defence and protection of our commerce, againſt the piratical attacks of the Baſhaw's corſairs. Should war have been neither declared nor commenced, it is expected by the Preſident that you will exert all your prudence and addreſs in rendering the appearance of the ſquadron, and the letter from the Preſident ſubſervient to the preſervation of peace, and to ſuch impreſſions on the Baſhaw, as will be the moſt favourable to the dignity and intereſts of the United States. The Preſident relies the more on the zeal and ſucceſs of theſe exertions, as the policy of exhibiting a naval force on the coaſt of Barbary, has long been urged by you and the other Conſuls. To aid your exertions on this occaſion, you will be ſupplied by commodore Dale, with a ſum if neceſſary which will be communicated by him. In a letter which I have written by the preſent opportunity to Mr. O'Brien, he is inſtructed to cultivate the good will of the Dey of Algier's, and to call on him for his ſtipulated interpoſition as guarantee of the treaty between the United States, and the Baſhaw. You will not fail to make the beſt uſe you can of the interpoſition if it be offered."

Thomas Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States of America. To the illuſtrious and honored Bey of Tripoli of Barbary, whom God preſerve.

GREAT AND RESPECTED FRIEND,

"The aſſurances of friendſhip which our conſul has given you, and of our ſincere deſire to cultivate peace and commerce with your ſubjects, are faithful expreſſions of our diſpoſitions, and you will continue to find proofs of them in all thoſe acts of reſpect and friendly intercourſe which are due between nations ſtanding as we do in the relations of peace and amity with each other.

"At the concluſion of our treaty with you, we endeavoured to prove our reſpect for yourſelf, and ſatisfaction at that event by ſuch demonſtration as then gave you entire content: and we are diſpoſed to believe that in rendering into another language thoſe expreſſions in your letter of the 25th of May laſt, which ſeem to imply purpoſes inconſiſtent with the faith of that tranſaction, your intentions have been miſconſtrued. On this ſuppoſition we renew to you ſincerely, aſſurances of our conſtant friendſhip, and that our deſire to cultivate peace and commerce with you, remains firm and unabated.

"We have found it expedient to detach a ſquadron of obſervation into the Mediterranean ſea, to ſuperintend the ſafety of our commerce there, and to exerciſe our ſeamen in nautical duties. We recommend them to your hoſpitallity and good offices, ſhould occaſion require their reſorting to your harbours. We hope their appearance will give umbrage to no power, for, while we mean to reſt the ſafety of our commerce on the reſources of our own ſtrength and bravery on every ſea, we have yet given to this ſquadron in ſtrict command, to conduct themſelves towards all friendly powers with the moſt perfect reſpect and good order: it being the firſt object of our ſolicitude to cheriſh peace and friendſhip with all nations with whom it can be held on terms of equality and reciprocity.

"I pray God [illegible] great and reſpected friend, to have you always in his holy keeping.

Written at the City of Waſhington, the twenty-firſt day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By the Preſident,
(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

Form of a letter which Commodore Dale was directed to write to the Dey of Algiers and the Bey of Tunis.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Having the honor to command a ſquadron of obſervation, diſpatched by the preſident of the United States into the Mediterranean ſea, to ſupport the ſafety of their commerce threatened with attacks by the Baſhaw of Tripoli, and to exerciſe our ſeamen in nautical duty, the inſtructions which I have received from the Preſident require, that in approaching your harbours I ſhould tender the profound reſpect that is due to my excellency's dignity and character, and ſhould recommend the ſquadron under your command, to your hoſpitality and good offices. —I leave to the conſul of the United States the taſk of explaining more particularly the friendly diſpoſitions of the United States towards your excellency, the proofs with which he is charged of their deſire to maintain the treaty between the two powers, and the reliance of the Preſident on ſimilar diſpoſitions on your part; for myſelf I only make uſe of the occaſion to aſſure your excellency of the ſenſibility with which I ſhall experience your friendly countenance and accommodations, of the ſentiments of reverence and exalted eſteem with which

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's obed't ſerv't,
(To be continued.)

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

MORPHEUS.

Meſſrs. Printers,

ON my third viſit to the *Land of Nod*, I found Angelo as if waiting for me, near the centre of the great ſquare. After our firſt ſalutations, he told me that Mr. Godwin, having recovered his ſpirits after the diſaſters of the former day of inſtruction, was juſt going out upon a new enterprize. From his firſt lecture had been pretty extenſively imbibed the doctrine, that property ought to be common, and the reſult of labour, which ſhould alſo be common. This doctrine was to a number of his people altogether a popular one. Encouraged by the reception with which it met, the Philoſopher had propoſed, on this day, to go out into a common field with ſeveral teams and inſtruments of huſbandry, to plough the field according to the new ſyſtem of philanthropy. All were to labour alike, and all were to be fed alike with the produce of the labour.—We immediately joined the company, who were juſt entering the field, which lay in the ſuburbs of the City of *Perfectibility*. The field was covered with green ſward. A few ſtumps of trees, and not a ſmall number of ſtones and rocks, ſome of them of conſiderable ſize, were ſcattered over its ſurface.

The Philoſopher, himſelf, to ſet the example, took hold of one of the ploughs, and directed the plough-boy to drive the team onward. As he had never ploughed any thing before, except metaphyſical fields, which he had always taken care to have ſmoothed and mellowed to his liking; plain farmer's ploughing in rough ground muſt be ſuppoſed to have been attended with ſeveral inconveniencies, not the leſs diſagreeable becauſe they were new.

The firſt difficulty which the philoſopher met with was, that he could not keep the coltter in the ground. All his efforts (ſkill he had none) did not ſuffice The oxen drew the plough out as faſt as he put it in. As his temper was meek in appearance rather than reality, he began ſoon to complain of the plough boy, the team, and the plough, and roundly pronounced them good for nothing. The farmers, who accompanied from a curioſity to ſee a learned man plough, laughed and jeſted as he went on, and contributed very little to the reſtoration of his good humour.

The Philoſopher was dreſſed, according to his dignity, in a robe, long and flowing. One of the plough handles caught his robe, and made a large rent in it. Plague on the plough! (exclaimed the Philoſopher.)

You ought to ſay plague on the ploughman (replied one of the farmers.) The plough is mine, and as good a one as ever turned a furrow.

I can do nothing with it (anſwered the Philoſopher.) That is becauſe you don't know how (ſaid the farmer.) You men of learning think, becauſe you have read a few books, that you know every thing; and that we farmers, becauſe we have not read them, know nothing. But I ſee you know as little of our buſineſs as we do of yours. Give me the plough. You will ſee I can make it keep the furrow. No, my friend (ſaid the Philoſopher, with a look of benignity) I will finiſh the furrow which I have begun, and then I will give it to you.

Very well (anſwered the farmer) as you pleaſe for that. Juſt then the plough, having ſtruck againſt a root of one of the ſtumps, which ſtood at a ſmall diſtance from its courſe, ſtuck, faſt. The team ſtopped. The plough-boy hallowed, *Whoh, Whoh, then!* The Philoſopher, recovering himſelf from a violent twitch, which the motion of the plough had given him, ordered the boy to back the team; and with a hard pull lugged the plough over the root. The team went on, making ſometimes a breach in the ſward, and ſometimes ſliding over it.

We ſhould make ſad work of getting a living (ſaid one of the farmers) if we ploughed our land in this manner. That we ſhould (replied another) and was going on; when the plough, ſtriking a large ſtone, bounded violently againſt the Philoſopher's ſhin, and knocked him down.

The Philoſopher groaned.

I told you (ſaid the farmer who owned the team) you'd better give me the plough.

The Philoſopher groaned again; and ſeveral of the farmers, pitying his misfortune, raiſed him up.

I never ſaw the like (cried the Philoſopher piteouſly.)

I have a thouſand times (ſaid a wag, who was helping him to get upon his feet.)

Theſe ſcholars are good for nothing to work (ſaid the firſt farmer.)

My friend) ſaid the Philoſopher languiſhingly) I am not diſcouraged. I am determined to go round the furrow; and

taking hold of the plough again, bade the team go on. In the circuit he met with several other misadventure; but without any serious disaster arrived at the place whence he had set out.

There my friends (said he, smilingly) I have set you the example. We are all a band of brothers; all friends, all equals. Let us join heart and hand in one common cause; the promotion of the common good. Let us shew the world a glorious pattern of philanthropy and equality. Let us begin the work of perfecting man. Henceforth be selfishness excluded from society. Henceforth be the Universe one great common stock, in one common garner. Divine Philanthropy! the first attribute of Man; of Man, that Creature of Perfection; that Child of Mental Energy; born to live, and raise, and improve forever.

As the Philosopher was going on, his eye kindled, his hand was extended, and his mouth opened wider, for a sublimer display of philosophical eloquence, when, sad to tell! he happened to cast a look on his right hand, which he had extended in a graceful attitude almost before him, and there saw a livid-coloured spot of the size of half a dollar.—Mercy (cried he) What is this? My hand is mortified; and with a most malignant and rapid gangrene. It has covered one quarter of the hand already. I shall be a dead man before I reach home.

The tone in which this was spoken, the paleness of his countenance, and the staring of his eyes alarmed the crowd, who instantly thronged around him.

Let us see your hand (said the wag, with a look of much concern) let us see it

Here it is, here it is (said the Philosopher, sadly) do you see the mortification?

Poh! (said the wag)—Why, Mr. Philosopher, it is nothing but a blood blister.

It is a mortification, (replied the Philosopher) I tell you.

And I (said the wag) tell you it is nothing but a blood blister. I have had fifty such on my own hands, and am not dead yet.

Are you certain, that it is nothing but a blood blister, my good friend?

It is nothing else (cried half a dozen voices at once.)

You have restored me to life, my good friends. I thought it had been a mortification; and, had that been the case, you know, as it spread so rapidly, it must have soon destroyed the energy of life.

You studied surgery, I suspect, (said the wag) under the same master, who taught you to plough.

Who will take the plough next (said the Philosopher.)

I (said the first farmer) I will shew you how to manage a plough.

Accordingly he took it and went thro' the field like a man accustomed to the business. When he had returned, he offered it to another, who did the same. The other farmers also took the other ploughs and went their rounds, and all appeared to be in good humor.

[*To be continued.*]

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 24.

A report was received from the secretary of war, giving a statement of the present military establishments in the United States, the number of men necessary &c. Referred to a committee of the whole.

A report was received from the Post Master General, stating the post roads which have not produced one third of the expence of carrying the mail, after having been established two years.

Mr. Griswold offered a resolution: that the secretary of state be directed to lay before the house a table showing the comparative duties on goods imported into Great Britain, in American and other bottoms, so far as they related to American commerce. Agreed.

Mr. Dennis offered a resolution; that the secretary of state be directed to lay before the house the laws of the Northwestern and Indiana territories, relating to the imposing of taxes on lands of non-resident proprietors. Agreed.

Mr. Talmadge presented a petision from sundry inhabitants of New Haven &c. relative to the establishment of a new road. Referred to the committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

Mr. Stanley presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Hyde, N. C. praying the establishment of a port of delivery. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

On motion to come to the order of the day on the census bill, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Rutledge were for postponing on account of the thinness of the house; Mr. Vanness and gen. Smith for taking them up. After some debate it was postponed till the first Monday in January.

The house adjourned till the 28th inst.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29.

We are authorised to state, that no official information has been received by Government relative to a boat belonging to the frigate President, commodore Dale, having upset.

It is a circumstance highly gratifying to Republicans, and honorable to the country, that the Democrats in congress, at least their leaders, discover sufficient honor & integrity to disavow the base and infamous charges which their hollow-hearted minions have been in the habit of advancing against the most distinguished characters of the late administration. Men who plunder Post-offices, and publish private letters, had before plundered the office of the Treasury, and from books which were there found published what they called demonstrations, that PICKERING and WOLCOTT had defrauded the United States of hundreds of thousands of Dollars for which no account had been rendered. Many honest people were weak enough to believe these charges. The public ought now to notice the estimation in which these wretches are held by men of character in their own party, who so far from giving the least credit to their wicked falsehoods, openly declare in Congress, that they do not even *suspect* Mr. Pickering of ever having appropriated a single dollar of the public money to his own use; that they consider Mr. Pickering as a man of the most *irreproachable integrity*. A committee, appointed during the last session, in which were three very distinguished democrats, *unanimously* pronounced as flattering an eulogium upon the talents industry and integrity manifested in the official conduct of Mr. Wolcot. Where will those creatures now hide their heads, who have been amusing the credulous populace with promises, that the new administration & a democratic Congress would attest the truth of their libellous assertions, and bring to light such frauds and defalcations as would fully justify all the scandalous abuse which has been for years bestowed upon the first characters of the nation? What then, it will be asked, is the object of instituting an inquiry into the accounts of the late administration?—This question deserves an answer, and the answer will involve some principles advanced by the president, in his message, and advocated by the Democrats in congress, which merit very serious consideration, and which are calculated to alarm the apprehensions of those who wish well to the Constitution and present form of our government.

The President, in his Message, suggests to Congress the expediency of multiplying barriers (we use the President's own language) against the dissipation of the public contributions, by appropriating *specific sums* to every *specific purpose*, and by disallowing *all applications* of money *varying* from the appropriation in object or *transcending* it in amount.

The object of the democratic members now is to enquire whether Mr. Pickering and the other members of the administration, have ever varied from the principle which is here suggested as the only proper rule for the regulation of those who direct the application of public money—to enquire not whether Mr. Pickering has ever applied money which had never been appropriated by law; for that is not even pretended or insinuated, indeed, the very contrary is declared by Mr. Nicholson; but whether he has ever made applications of money varying from the appropriation in object or transcending it in amount. The Republican Members acknowledge that he has, and that such has, from necessity, been the practice ever since the government was brought into operation; and it is sincerely to be hoped that Congress will not be so visionary and unwise, as to impose upon the present, or upon any future heads of departments, their restrictions here recommended by the President. In making the experiment, they would tie the hands of the public functionaries that government would not be able to proceed in its operations for a single year. A little reflection will render this subject plain and easy to the comprehension of every one.

Suppose that Congress appropriate a thousand dollars to supply a western garrison with cloathing, and another thousand dollars for provisions. The secretary procures the cloathing, in the recess of congress, and furnishes the garrison; but the provisions, in crossing the Susquehanna are overset and lost: or the money is put into the hands of an agent who proves unfaithful, or, through misfortune, fails and the money is lost:—or the provisions are procured and fall into the hands of the Indians: according to the doctrine, this garrison must be cloathed at the expence of a thousand dollars; but must have nothing to eat till Congress again meet, make the necessary appropriations, and time be allowed, after this, for the secretary to procure the provisions and have them forwarded to the spot. During all this time the Secretary may have in his hands a surplus of a thousand dollars which had been appropriated to the building of ships, or to defray the expence of the civil list, or for some other purpose, and which, according to the former usages of the government, might with propriety, be applied to save the lives of the garrison, and an account be rendered accordingly.

If any farther illustration be necessary, let the master of a family, preparing for a voyage to Europe, call upon his steward: let him deliver just as much money as he may reasonably suppose sufficient for the expenses of the household till his return: let him distribute the whole into parcels marking upon each the specific purpose to which it shall be applied, one for coffee, another for ducks, another for wine, another for beef, and so on to fish, butter, molasses, pork, mustard and mush: Let him then inform the steward, that whatever changes may take place in the prices of provisions; whatever accidents may happen to a part of the money; that though he should be compelled to provide only pork and molasses for want of sufficient appropriations for beef and bread, he must still confine his application of money to the specific purpose, without varying from the appropriation in object or transcending it in amount, upon pain of dismission and disgrace. Such a man would act upon the principle recommended in the message and now contended for by the democrats, in the house of representatives. Let any man, accustomed to provide for a family, say whether such a scheme would be practicable in domestic affairs, and then let him imagine the practicability of effecting it in the affairs of a nation.

Any person, who reflects for a moment, will perceive how impossible it is for Congress to foresee all the contingencies which may happen to render it indispensibly necessary that the applications of money should differ, in some respects from the ratio contemplated at the time of making the appropriation; tho the aggregate amount may not vary at all. No measure could be fallen upon to provide for the necessary exigencies of government, and at the same time to confine the public officers to an application of specific sums to every specific purpose, but by appropriating a vastly greater sum than would be necessary, in case no accident should happen, and thus *taking from labor an unreasonable portion of its earnings*, and allowing it to be useless in the pockets of public officers. On the contray, no inconvenience can arise from the present mode of conducting the business, provided the officers be men of ability and integrity. If they are suspected to be otherwise, the President has power to dismiss them and to appoint others. It is not pretended that the public interest has suffered from any one who has hitherto been intrusted with these discretionary powers, except from Randolph, the democrat.—It must, however, be confessed, that, till now, the experiment has never been made upon any other than *Americans*.

Gaz. United States.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

"TO TRACE THE SKULKING FRAUD."

Whereas two letters, written at the City of Washington, one on the sixth and the other on the seventh instant, by RICHARD PETERS, Jun. Esquire, *both sealed* and directed to me, and left at the bar of Mr. Still's Hotel, where letters for the mail are frequently deposited; and whereas neither of those letters has been received by me, I hereby offer a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS to any person who will produce those letters with the seals entire, or *twenty-five* dollars for either of them; and in case the seals be broken, the whole sum of fifty dollars shall be given to any person who will so detect the villain who has broken open and detained *either* of them, as that the culprit may be brought to justice.

In order to assist the enquirer, I think proper to state, that, at the time when the first mentioned letter was left at Mr. Still's, which was on Sunday evening the sixth instant, *James Cheatham*, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, now resident in New-York, and editor of a paper called *American Citizen*, was in the house;—and that on the Friday following, the subsequent paragraphs appeared in the Aurora, purporting to be written by the editor of that paper at Washington on the very day upon which the first letter ought to have left that city.

"FROM THE EDITOR."

"*Washington City, December 7*, 1801.

"The President speaks in his speech very animatedly on the naturalization law and on the judiciary—and on the militia laws and juries.

"Wallace and young Peters are here—I saw a letter written by the latter to *Bronson* this day, in which he revies Mr. Jefferson for attempting to deviate from Washington and Adams' practice—Peters promises Bronson to give him regular information—and alludes to some letter of Chauncey to a Mr. Clarke, he says 'Duane is here to *exercise an influence*,' and Cheatham to obtain one,' so you see these idiots feeling's on the subject.

"The session will be a very long one."

It may be proper further to state, that on the respective days upon which those letters became due, I received blank sheets of paper, sealed in the form of letters, directed to me and stamped with the Washington post-mark; the first with the mark Dec. 7, the second Dec. 8. These were both sent back to the Post-Master in this city and the postage was refunded. The probability is, that, when the letters of Mr. PETERS were stolen, these blank sheets were dropped in their places, in order that the theft might escape notice.

I do not think it worth while to call upon William Duane to account for the manner in which he came by the extract forwarded by him to this city and published in his paper. If he is a wretch so base as to steal, and so mean as to break open and publish a private and confidential letter, it is not probable that he would be ingenious enough to confess the villainy. I shall, however, direct a copy of this advertisement to be sent to him, and another to Cheetham, in order that they may have an opportunity of claiming the reward, provided either of them has the power and the inclination to make the proper disclosure. Several other communications have been lately directed to me from Washington, by different gentlemen, but have not come to hand. Society as well as myself have an interest in putting a stop to such unheard-of outrages.

E. BRONSON.

December 21, 1801.

Public Sale.

On Saturday next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon,

Will be Sold at Public Sale,

The Sloop

FAVORITE,

Burthen 53 tons, as she now lies at Harper's wharf, on a credit of 6 and 9 months, for notes with approved endorsers, payable at the Banks of Alexandria and George-Town.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Vendue Master.

Dec. 29.

Notice is hereby given,

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank

THAT an election will be held at the Court-House in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing Nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter. By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

Dec. 18. eo

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

July 11, RICHARD CHINN, Capt. of 8th U. S. Regiment, | quality. April [illegible] 180 | they will sell low, on a liberal credit. June 5. | plete for spring or fall. July 6,

Mrs. PICK

TAKES the liberty to inform the Ladies of Georgetown and its vicinity, that she has arrived from Philadelphia, with an

Elegant Assortment of Millinery,
Embroidery, Feathers, Plumes,
Perfumery, &c. &c.

Which will be disposed of on moderate terms. Apply at Mr. Kertz's, opposite Mr. M'Laughlin's tavern.

N. B. Mrs. PICK expects to be in Alexandria, in the course of next week.

Dec. 23. eo3t

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsay, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package.

Also,

25 Crates Earthen Ware,

well assorted.

Sept. 29. eo

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

Alexandria, Dec. 19, 1801.

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election for 15 directors, will be held at the Court-House in this town, on Friday the 15th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the President and Directors.

J. B. NICKOLLS,
Secretary.

(21) eo12t

ROBERT B. JAMESSON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

—Consisting of—

Old Cognac, Barcelona, Peach, and Apple } BRANDIES,
Java, and Green } COFFEE,
Spinning Cotton, Molasses,
Old Jamaica, W. India, and N. England } RUM,
Demijohns, from 3 to 6 gals.
Stone Jugs,
Starch and Fig Blue,
Claret, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga and Corsica } WINES,
Holland Geneva,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento,
Cayenne and Black } PEPPER,
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin & Souchong } TEAS, *of the Clothier's cargo,*
Muscovado, Loaf, and Powdered } SUGARS,
Rice, Race and Ground Ginger,
Castile, White, and Brown } SOAP,

Best Orleans and flota indigo, Spanish segars, mustard, madder, coperas, allum, brimstone, glue, saltpetre, sweet oil in flasks and bottles, Leiper's and Hamilton's snuff, short pipes in kegs, common and fine Albany chocolate, wine and cyder vinegar, capers, olives, anchovies, cucumbers, fruits in brandy, pearl barley, battle and FF gunpowder, patent shot, Cavendish's best chewing tobacco.

Also,

A few kegs and boxes fresh raisins and currants.

Nov. 30. eo1m

Ten Dollars Reward,

For the apprehension of Negro *Winny*, about 14 years of age, of a yellowish cast, short in stature, stout made, eyes remarkably large, and of a sullen heavy look. When she ran off from the subscriber, on the evening of the 22d ult. she was barefooted, and had on a green and yellow colored short gown, and brown striped calimanco petticoat. Persons discovered harboring her after this notice will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

COLIN AULD.

Dec. 21. 1aw

Wanted,

A steady and active GIRL, of good character, either white or black (though the former would be preferable) as a child's maid. To such as can come well recommended good pay will be given—None otherwise need apply. Enquire of the Printers.

December 12. eo

BENNETT and WAITS

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the ship Martha, arrived at Baltimore,

The following Goods,

—VIZ.—

Mens' Boots and Half Boots of the 1st quality and fashion—*London made.* Shoes 1st and 2d quality.

FLEECY HOSIERY,

Consisting of

Socks, Stockings, Waistcoats, Shirts and Drawers, &c. &c.

Nov. 17. eo

The Subscriber will SELL

OR

EXCHANGE for approved land near the Blue-Ridge,

A valuable Tract of Land

in Northumberland county, two miles from the court-house, and near the bank of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres. This tract is divided into two plantations, on the one there is a brick dwelling house 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A framed house 20 by 16 feet designed for an overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are equalled by few, and the prospect excelled by none in the state. The house is situated on a high bull and commands an extensive view of the Potomac and the Chesapeake bay. There is a creek abounding with the finest fish and oysters, which terminates the flat land of this tract, that is navigable for bay craft, and affords an excellent landing place within half a mile of the house. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing apple and peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of oak and hickory timber, for the use of the plantation, besides a large quantity of pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few out houses, such as tenants generally have about them. This part of the tract is as well situated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, and flourishing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is presumable that no person will make such a purchase without viewing the premises, all that is necessary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will shew the whole, and is fully authorised to make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be supplied with stock of all kinds necessary and sufficient for the plantation.

Feb. 19. 1aw

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Francis White and Margaret his wife to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to Dr. James Craik of the town of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale for cash, before the Coffee House door in the said town, on the first Monday in February next, at 12 o'clock in the day,

A Tract of LAND lying upon the North River on Cacapehon, in the county of Hampshire, containing four hundred acres.

Another Tract adjoining it, containing twenty three acres.

Another Tract adjoining the first, containing one hundred and thirty one acres.

Another Tract adjoining the last, containing one hundred and twenty nine acres more or less.

On these tracts there is a large quantity of low grounds, equal to any in that county, a considerable proportion of the upland is arable, producing good crops of wheat and rye.

☞ As it is presumed persons, inclined to purchase, will examine the premises, a further description is unnecessary. A title will be made upon payment of the money.

JAMES KEITH
SAM. CRAIG.

Dec. 22. 6t‡

Wanted to Hire,

By the month or year, a female servant to wash and cook for a small family. To one of an honest industrious character good wages will be given. ——Enquire of the printers. Dec. 23. eo

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.——Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eighths may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 Acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT on the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1aw7t

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

June 29. 1aw

Notice.

THE partnership of *Shreve & Janey* having been dissolved by the death of Benjamin Shreve on the 19th of November last: those who have claims against said partnership are desired to furnish them, and those indebted to them are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately to enable me to close the business of the partnership with the executors.

ABEL JANNEY,
Surving partner of Shreve and Janney.

Dec. 15. eo3w

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general

ASSORTMENT of BOOKS

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF

POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, hot press'd, Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Steuart's View of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Culler's Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying, Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient History, 3 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Buchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladie's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Wilson's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knoxe's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Costigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Leivis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Mail of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dunbayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Baron, Ghost Seer, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortemburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, Emilia de Varmont, Oakindale Abbey, The Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edelinda, 4 vols. Count de Hoensdern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Miss Battimores, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Mystic Cottager, &c. &c

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce, London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Children's Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the groce, dozen, or single.

☞ Country Shopkeepers supplied on the lowest terms.

MILFORD FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery of Fairfax county, will be sold on the premises, on the first day of January next, at 12 o'clock,

A TRACT of LAND on Holmes's Run, late the property of Robert Allison, deceased, containing 44 acres, to satisfy debts due to Robert Mease and Dennis Ramsay, both of Alexandria. On this tract, known by the name of MILFORD, there is erected a mill, supplied by a very constant stream of water, well calculated for grist or merchant use: she has a pair of good burr stones, and a pair of cullens, with bolting cloth, screen, elevators, hopper-boy, &c. It is calculated that the burr stones alone can grind 30,000 bushels of wheat in the year, and that there is sufficient head of water to convert her into an over-shot mill. There are besides on the premises, a good log house, meat house, stable and cabin. The whole in fee simple, as will appear by reference to the records of the county court. The mill is situated about 5¼ miles from Alexandria, ¼ of a mile from each of the great roads leading from the westward, is well adapted for the purchase of grain, and offers to a capatalist alluring prospects of gain.

The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money shall be payable in eight months, one third in sixteen months, and one third within two years from the day of sale, with interest from that time. The purchaser to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money at the terms beforementioned.

CHARLES LITTLE,
Wm. PAYNE,
GEO. SUMMERS, } *Com'rs.*

Nov. 17. eo6t 2awqt

Wanted,

In a public house, a few miles from Alexandria and the City of Washington,

Good Ostler,

who can come well recommended in every respect. To such an one (and no other need apply) generous wages will be given.

Enquire of the Printers.

Dec. 9. eo6t

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.